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than has yet appeared, but it is not sufficiently strong either on the analytical or literary side to warrant the expectation that it will exert much influence either upon the writers of books or upon the organizers of the social science departments of our universities.

It is the spirit which animated the authors and the publisher of this book rather than its contents which calls for special commendation. To testify in this manner to the value of the scientific work and the personal influence of such a man as Albert Schäffle does honor to Messrs. Fricker, Ratzel, Bücher, Funk, von Mandry, and von Mayr, and will serve to spur the present generation of workers in the field of sociology to deserve similar treatment from their colleagues and students.

W. A. S.

Grundriss zu Vorlesungen über Praktische Nationalökonomie. By Georg von Mayr. I. Teil. Einleitung und allgemeiner Teil. Tübingen: Verlag der H. Laupp'schen Buchhandlung, 1900. 8vo, pp. viii+103.

In publishing this little book Professor von Mayr joins the considerable number of German teachers of economics who have recently given the syllabi of their lecture courses to the public. Of course, such publications have most value for those who follow the lectures. The discussion is necessarily too sketchy to have much interest for anyone who does not hear the headings amplified in the class room. But to teachers who like to know what topics are selected by others for special discussion, and what order of development is followed, the table of contents in any such publication is worthy of attention.

From this point of view, the notable fact concerning Professor von Mayr's lecture scheme is that he has become convinced of the pedagogical necessity of prefacing his treatment of "practical economics" by a general theoretical introduction. This is devoted to an "investigation of the fundamental nature of economic life and the scientific concept of it." On this there follows a "general part," of which the aim is to give a "comprehensive survey of certain underlying questions of practical economics and of the economic policy followed in dealing with them." It is this introduction and "general part" alone that are covered in the present issue. Among the specific questions

to which attention is given are the proper limits of state interference, protection, private property in land, the policy of the state in regard to emigration, immigration, colonies, etc. Under each of the titles copious references to recent literature are given, and, in many cases, as one might expect from the editor of the *Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv*, convenient summaries of statistical data are supplied.

W. C. MITCHELL.

Industrial Evolution. By Carl Bücher. Translated by S. Morley Wickett. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1901. 8vo, pp. xiv+391.

Dr. Wickett has performed a valuable service by making Professor Bücher's *Entstehung der Volkswirtschaft* more readily accessible to English-speaking students. In the original form the book had enviable success, passing through three editions between 1893 and 1900. Not the least of its merits was that it appealed scarcely less to the "general reader" than to the specialist. This, no doubt, was due in some measure to the peculiar attractiveness of the theme, but it is also true that Professor Bücher has the knack, somewhat rare among his colleagues, of making his work interesting to everyone, without yielding one jot or one tittle of accuracy and thoroughness.

The new title, *Industrial Evolution*, indicates the nature of the work better than the title adopted for the German edition from the longest of the essays. It will be many years before anyone will be in a position to trace the long course of industrial evolution with an approach to completeness, but as a preliminary sketch the present series of essays has but one serious rival—Professor Cunningham's recent books upon the economic aspects of ancient and modern civilization; and even these volumes are complements of, rather than substitutes for, Bücher's work.

The translation is from the third German edition (1900) and includes the new essay upon "The Economic Life of Primitive Peoples." Dr. Wickett's rendering appears from an examination of various passages to be faithful, and, at the same time, less heavy than many English versions of German originals.

W. C. M.